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FROM THE BATH CHRONICLE, OF APRIL 21.

Col. BARRE's SPEECH on Lord North's motion for leave to bring in a bill, empowering a Governor of North-America to send any Officer, who shall commit murder in the Province, to another Colony, or to England, to be tried.

Mr. SPEAKER,

RISE with great unwillingness, to oppose this measure in its very infancy, before its features are well formed, or to claim that attention which this House seems to bestow with so much reluctance on any arguments in behalf of America. But I must call you to witness, that I have hitherto been silent, or acquiescing to an unexpected degree of moderation. While your proceedings, severe as they were, had the least colour of foundation in justice, I desisted from opposing them; any more—though your bill for stopping the ports of Boston contained in it many things most cruel, unreasonable, and unjust, yet as they were couched under those general principles of justice, retribution for injury, and compensation for loss sustained, I not only desisted from opposing but assented to its passing. The bill was a bad way of doing what was right; but still it was doing what was right. I would not therefore by opposing it seem to countenance those violences which had been committed abroad; and of which no man disapproves more than I do.

Upon the present question I am totally unprepared. The motion itself bears no sort of resemblance to what was formerly announced. The noble Lord and his friends have had every advantage of preparation. They have reconnoitred the field, and chosen their ground. To attack them in these circumstances may, perhaps, favour more of the gallantry of a soldier, than of the wisdom of the Senator.

But, Sir, the proposition is so glaring; so unprecedented in any former proceedings of Parliament; so unwarrantable by any delay, denial, or perversion of justice in America; so big with misery and oppression to that country, and with danger to this—that the first blush of it is sufficient to alarm and rouze me to opposition.

It is proposed to stigmatize a whole people as persecutors of innocence, and men incapable of doing justice; yet you have not a single fact on which to ground that imputation. I expected the noble Lord would have supported this motion by producing instances of the Officers of Government in America having been prosecuted with unremitting vengeance, and brought to cruel and dishonourable deaths by the violence and injustice of American juries. But he has not produced one such instance; and I will tell you more, Sir,—he cannot produce one. The instances which have happened are directly in the teeth of his proposition! Capt. Preston and the soldiers, who fired the guard of the people, were fairly tried, and fully acquitted.(1) It was an American Jury, a New-England Jury, a Boston Jury, which tried and acquitted them.(2) Captain Preston has, under his hand, publickly declared, that the inhabitants of the very town, in which their fellow citizens had been sacrificed, were his advocates and defenders!—Is this the return you make them? Is this the encouragement you give them to persevere in so laudable a spirit of justice and moderation? Was a Commissioner of the Customs, aided by a number of Indians, assaulted the celebrated Mr. Otis in the midst of the town of Boston, and with the most barbarous violence almost murdered him, and the mob, which it said to rule that town, take vengeance on the perpetrators of this inhuman outrage against a person who is supposed to be their Demagogue? No, Sir, the law tried them; the law gave heavy damages against them; which the irreparably injured Mr. Otis most generously forgave upon an acknowledgement of the offence.(3) Can you expect any more such instances of magnanimity, under the principle of the bill now proposed?

But the noble Lord says, "We must now shew the Americans that we will no longer sit quiet under their insults." Sir, I am sorry to say that this is declamation, unbecoming the character and place of him who utters it. In what moment have you been quiet? Has not your government for many years past been a series of irritating and offensive measures, without policy, principle, or moderation? Have not your troops and your ships made a vain and insulting parade in their streets and in their harbours? It has seemed to be your study to irritate and inflame them. You have stimulated discontent into disaffection, and you are now goading that disaffection into rebellion. Can you expect to be well informed when you listen only to partizans? Can you expect to do justice when you will not hear the accused?

Let us consider, Sir, the precedents which are offered to warrant this proceeding.—The suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in 1745—the making Smugglers triable in Middlesex, and the Scotch rebels in England. Sir, the first was done upon the most pressing necessity, *salus populi suprema lex*, with a dangerous rebellion in the very heart of the kingdom. The second you well know, was warranted by the most evident facts: Armed bodies of smugglers marched publickly without pretence or molestation from the people of the county of Sussex; who, even to their Magistrates, were notoriously connected with them. They murdered the officers of Revenue, engaged your troops, and openly violated the laws. Experience convinced you, that the Juries of that, and of the counties similarly circumstanced, would never find such criminals guilty; and upon the conviction of this necessity you passed the act. The same necessity justified the trying of Scotch rebels in England. Rebellion had reared its dangerous standard in Scotland, and the principles of it had so universally tainted that people, that it was manifestly in vain to expect justice from them against their countrymen.—But in America not a single act of rebellion has been committed. Let the Crown Law Officers, who sit by the noble Lord, declare, if they can, that there is upon your table a single evidence of treason or rebellion in America. They know, Sir, there is not one, & yet we are proceeding as if there were a thousand.

Having thus proved, Sir, that the proposed bill is without precedent to support, and without facts to warrant it; let us now view the consequences it is likely to produce. A soldier feels himself so much above the rest of mankind, that the strict hand of the civil power is necessary to controul the haughtiness of disposition which such superiority inspires. You know, Sir, what constant care is taken in this country to remind the military that they are under the restraint of the Civil Power. In America their superiority is felt still greater. Remove the check of the law, as this bill intends, and what insolence and outrage may you not expect? Every passion that is pernicious to society will be let loose upon a people unaccustomed to licentiousness and intemperance. On the one hand will be a people who have been long complaining of oppression, and see in the soldiery, those who are to enforce it upon them; on the other hand, an army studiously prepossessed with the idea of that people being rebellious, unawed by the apprehension of civil controul, and adopted by that *spirit* which prevails ever among the best of troops. In this situation, the prudent officer will find it impossible to restrain his soldiers, or prevent that provocation which will rouse the tamest people to resistance. The inevitable consequence will be, that you will produce the rebellion you pretend to obviate.

I have been bred a soldier, have served long. I respect the profession, and live in the strictest habits of friendship with a great many officers; but there is not a country gentleman of you all, who looks upon the army with a more jealous eye, or would more strenuously resist the setting them above the controul of the Civil Power. No man is to be trusted in such a situation. It is not the fault of the soldier, but the vice of human nature, which, unbridled by law, becomes insolent and licentious, wantonly violates the peace of society, and tramples upon the rights of human kind.

With respect to those gentlemen who are destined to this service, they are much to be pitied. It is a service which an officer of feeling and of worth must enter upon with infinite reluctance; a service, in which his only merit must be to *bear much, and do little*. With the melancholy prospect before him of commencing a civil war, and embruing his hands in the blood of his fellow subjects; his feelings, his honour, his life are hazarded, without a possibility of any equivalent or compensation. You may perhaps think a law founded upon this motion, will be his protection. I am mistaken if it will. Who is to execute it? He must be a bold man indeed who makes the attempt. If the people are so exasperated, that it is unsafe to bring the man who has injured them to trial, let the Governor who withdraws him from justice look to himself. The people will not endure it; they would no longer deserve the reputation of being descended from the loins of Englishmen, if they did endure it.

When I stand up as an advocate for America, I feel myself the firmest friend of this country. We stand upon the commerce of America. Alienate your Colonies, and you will subvert the foundation of your riches and your strength. Let the banners of rebellion be once spread in America, and you are an undone people. You are urging it with such violence, and by measures tending so manifestly to that fatal point, that, but that a state of madness only could inspire such an intention, it would appear to be your deliberate purpose. In assenting to your late bill, I resisted the violence of America, at the hazard of my popularity there. I now resist your phrenzy at the same risque here. You have changed your ground. You are becoming the aggressors, and offering the last of human outrages to the people of America, by subjecting them, in effect, to military execution. I know the vast superiority of your disciplined troops over the provincial; but beware how you supply the want of discipline by desperation. Instead of sending them the olive branch you have sent the naked sword. By the olive branch, I mean a repeal of all the late laws, fruitless to you, and oppressive to them.

Ask their aid in a constitutional manner, and they will give it to the utmost of their ability. They never yet refused it, when properly required. Your journals bear the recorded acknowledgments of the zeal with which they have contributed to the general necessities of the state. What madness is it that prompts you to attempt obtaining that by force which you may more certainly discribe by requisition? They may be flattered into any thing, but they are too much like yourselves to be driven. Have some indulgence for your own likeness; respect their sturdy English virtue; retract your odious exertions of authority, and remember—that the first step towards making them contributors to your wants, is to reconcile them to your government.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2. 1774.

LETTER II.

To the INHABITANTS *of the* British Colonies *in* AMERICA.

BRETHREN,

IT is not my Design to travel through all the ministerial Manœuvres respecting us, since the Commencement of this Reign. It is not necessary. Sufficient, I trust, it will prove, to lay before you such a Series of correspondent facts, as will thoroughly convince you,—that a Plan has been deliberately framed, and pertinaciously adhered to, unchanged even by frequent Changes of Ministers, unchecked by any intervening Gleam of Humanity, to sacrifice to a Passion for arbitrary Dominion, the universal Property, Liberty, Safety, Honour, Happiness and Prosperity of us, unoffending yet devoted Americans.—And that every Man of us is deeply interested in the Fate of our Brethren of *Boston*.

If such a Series is not laid before you, the combined Force of which shall tear up by the Roots, and throw out of your Bosoms, every lurking Doubt, censure me as an Enthusiast, too violently warmed by a Sense of the Injustice practised against my beloved Country.

The Danger of a Father's Life, once racked Words from a dumb Son. Worse than Death, in my View, threatens our common Mother. Pardon, therefore, a Brother's Importunities.

Amidst a Volume of Institutions, called Regulations—wrong at first—corrected into other Errors—again corrected—still requiring Regulation—and remaining, after all their Editions, if not like *Draco*'s Codes of Blood, yet Codes of Plunder—confounding by the Intricacy and Multiplicity of their Inventions—and conflicting, for having confounded!—appears the Fourth of *George* the Third, Chap. 15th, stiled "An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in *America*, &c."(6) This was the first Comet of the Kind that glared over those Colonies since their Existence. Here first we find the Commons of *Great-Britain*, "giving and granting" our Money, *for the express Purpose of* "raising a Revenue in *America*."(6)

We, busy in guiding our Ploughs, selling our Timber, or sailing in the Circuits of Traffic prescribed us, and still veering like Bees to their Hive, with Millions of our Gains to *Great-Britain*, the Center of our Toils by Land and Sea, poor harmless Husbandmen and Traders! scarce observed the Blow given us. Our Hearts filled with Confidence by contemplating the pleasing Images of her generous distinguished Virtues, from the Splendor of which, in our Judgment, those of ancient *Greece* and *Rome* hid their diminished Heads—Suspicion could find no Entrance. We saw, in the Preamble Something of the usual Forms "for extending and "securing Navigation and Commerce,"—were lulled into Security, nor could suppose the Stroke was aimed at our Vitals. An Infant, that had tottered along a directed Walk in a Garden, and loaded with Flowers had presented them to a Mother, would as soon have expected to be knocked down by her.—

Not long were we suffered to enjoy our Tranquility. The 5th of *George* the Third, Chap. the 12th, the ever memorable Stamp-Act quickly followed. By this, reciting the former Act, the Commons of *Great-Britain* "gave and granted" Duties, so called, of our Money on almost every Piece of Parchment, Vellum or Paper to be used in these Colonies, and declared every Instrument of Writing without a Stamp to be void.(7) Tax-Gatherers of a new Kind were appointed to collect these Duties.(7) The Petitions of our Assemblies, previous to its passing, on Notice received of the Design, asserting our Rights, and supplicating a Respect for them, were treated with Contempt.(8) You remember the Time and its Distress. You behaved as you ought.† Convinced that a People, who *will* to be free, must *resolve* to be free, you abolished the "abominable Thing"—and proceeded in your usual Business, without any Regard to the illegal Edict obtruded upon you.

Permit me to add two Observations, relating to remarkable Attendants on the Taxation comprized in that Act, the Memory of which is perhaps grown faint, from Length of Time, in some Minds.

By the Statutes granting Stamp-duties in *England* or *Great-Britain*, especial Caution has been taken, that nothing more should be levied upon the Subject, under any Pretence whatsoever, than the Duties themselves. These Words run through these Acts—"That the Officers shall receive the several Duties—and "stamp and mark the Vellum, Parchment and Paper, &c. without "*any other Fee or Reward*—which Stamp or Mark shall be "a sufficient Discharge for the respective Duties, &c." And "the Commissioners shall take Care, that the several Parts of the "Kingdom shall from Time to Time, be sufficiently furnished "with Vellum, Parchment and Paper, stamped and marked as is "directed, TO THE END, that the Subjects, &c. MAY HAVE

* "*Omitting the immense Increase of People by natural Population, in the more northern Colonies, and the Migration from every Part of Europe, I am convinced the whole commercial System of America may be altered to Advantage. You have prohibited where you ought to have encouraged; and you have encouraged, where you ought to have prohibited. Improper Restraints have been laid on the Continent in Favour of the Islands. You have but two Nations to trade with in America. Would you had twenty! Let Acts of Parliament in Consequence of Treaties remain, but let not an* English Minister *become a* Custom-House Officer *for* Spain, *or for any foreign Power. Much is wrong, much may be amended for the general Good of the whole.*" Mr. PITT's Speech. (11)

† "*Is it not since that America has resisted. Three Millions of People, so dead to all the Feelings of Liberty, as voluntarily to submit to be Slaves, would have been fit Instruments to make Slaves of the rest.*" Mr. PITT's Speech. (11)

(5) See pa. 523, Vol. 3—4 pa. 147. See in Index, under Troops & Ships. & See List of Grievances, page 571, &c

(6) See molass. Act, pa. 9. Vol. 2

(7) Vid. Act, page 306. Vol. 1.

(8) See many names, pa. 339, Vol. 1

(9) See Index Vol. 1, under Petit.

(10) See in Index, under Stamps Vol. 1

(11) See speech page 403, Vol. 1.

(1) See Port Act, pa. 499 & In Fanning &c. Malcolm, pa. 441. & See Tea destroyed, pa. 415, &c. (2) See Trial Preston in Index, Vol. 3 & Trial Soldiers, pa. 785, Vol. 3. (3) Pa. 61-65, Vol. 3. (4) Pa. 658. Vol. 2

"ET IN THEIR ELECTION, *either to buy the same of the Offi-*
"*cers and Persons to be employed, &c. at the usual and most com-*
"*mon Rates above the said Duties, or to bring THEIR own Vel-*
"*lum, Parchment and Paper, to be stamped or marked as afore-*
"said." †

Was the Stamp-Act for *America* like those Statutes? Judge. By this it is enacted, "that the High Treasurer, or any three or "more of the Commissioners of the Treasury, shall once in every "Year SET THE PRICES, at which all Sorts of stamped Vel-"lum, Parchment and Paper, shall be sold," &c.

The Stamps were kept in *England*. Ship loads of "all Sorts "of stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper," were sent over to us. We had no *Choice*, either to take these or to carry other Vellum, Parchment or Paper to be stamped. We must not only have paid the certain Duties imposed, but the uncertain "Prices," which the Commissioners should please to "set" for the Value of their "Vellum, Parchment and Paper;" and "Penalties "and Forfeitures" fell upon us, every Step we took, without paying these *Impositions*. This surely was not only to be taxed by the Parliament, but over again for the same Articles by the Commissioners. *Vid. Index Vol. I. under Stamps.*

Here some Men, whose Minds are strongly impressed with Ideas of Equity, may ask, if it is possible that even a British Parliament should so wantonly degrade us? It is as true, as that the Port of *Boston* is THIS DAY shut up.

The "Forfeitures and Penalties thereby imposed were to be sued for and recovered in any Court of Record, or in ANY COURT OF ADMIRALTY OR VICE ADMIRALTY, appointed or to be appointed, and having Jurisdiction in the respective Colony where the Offence should be committed, &c." ‡

THIS was no Regulation of Trade. The Facts, to be tried in any Dispute, must have arisen on Land---within the Body of a County---as remote from Admiralty Jurisdiction on every constitutional Principle, as a Suit on a Bond, or an Ejectment for a Freehold. Yet thus, by a few Lines, was the inestimable Privilege of Trial by Jury to be torn from you and your Posterity.---Thus the Decision of the Rights of Property, not in Controversies between Man and Man, on the Question of "meum vel tuum," where though wrung by Oppression, the wretched Loser might draw a degree of Consolation, by reflecting that he had received some Consideration for the Substance taken away, or at least that a Countryman gained his Spoils---but in Litigations founded on rigid *Forfeitures* and arbitrary *Penalties*---was to be referred to the incorrupt Tribunals of single Judges---appointed from another Country---filled with its Prejudices---holding their Commissions during Pleasure---totally independant on you---claiming Fees and Salaries to be paid out of your Money, condemned by themselves. § *Vid. Ind. to vol. I under Slavery.*

‡ 5th and 6th *Will. and Mar. ch.* 22. 36th *G.* 2d. *ch.* 19. *and other Statutes.*

§ "*When the jury have delivered their verdict, and*
"*it is recorded in court, they are then discharged. And*
"*so ends the trial by jury: a trial, which besides the*
"*other vast advantages which we have occasionally ob-*
"*served in its' progress, is also as expeditious and cheap,*
"*as it is convenient, equitable, and certain; for a com-*
"*mission out of chancery, or the civil law courts, for ex-*
"*amining witnesses in one cause will frequently last as*
"*long, and of course be full as expensive, as the trial of*
"*a hundred issues at nisi prius: and yet the fact cannot be*
"*determined by such commissioners at all; no, nor till the*
"*depositions are published and read at the hearing of the*
"*cause in court.*

"*Upon these accounts the trial by jury ever has been,*
"*and I trust ever will be, looked upon as the glory of*
"*the English law. And, if it has so great an advantage*
"*over others in regulating civil property, how much*
"*must that advantage be heightened, when it is applied*
"*to criminal cases! But this we must refer to the ensu-*
"*ing book of these commentaries: only observing for the*
"*present, that it is the most transcendent privilege which*
"*any subject can enjoy, or wish for, that he cannot be af-*
"*fected either in his property, his liberty or his person,*
"*but by the unanimous consent of twelve of his neighbours*
"*and equals. A constitution, that I may venture to af-*
"*firm has, under providence, secured the just liberties of*
"*this nation for a long succession of ages. And therefore*
"*a celebrated French writer,* • *who concludes, that be-*
"*cause Rome, Sparta and Carthage have lost their liber-*
"*ties, therefore those of England in time must perish, should*
"*have recollected, that Rome, Sparta, and Carthage, at*
"*the time when their liberties were lost, were strangers,*
"*to the trial by jury.*

"*Great as this eulogium may seem, it is no more than*
"*this admirable constitution, when traced to its principles,*
"*will be found in sober reason to deserve. The impar-*
"*tial administration of justice which secures both our per-*
"*sons and our properties, is the great end of civil society.*
"*But if that be entirely entrusted to the magistracy, a*
"*select body of men, and those generally selected by the*
"*prince or such as enjoy the highest offices in the state,*
"*their decisions, in spite of their own natural integrity,*
"*will have frequently an involuntary bias towards those*
"*of their own rank and dignity: it is not to be expected*
"*from human nature, that the few should be always at-*
"*tentive to the interests and good of the many. On the*
"*other hand, if the power of judicature were placed at*
"*random in the hands of the multitude, their decisions*
"*would be wild and capricious, and a new rule of action*
"*would be every day established in our courts. It is*
"*wisely therefore ordered, that the principles and axi-*
"*oms of law, which are general propositions, flowing*
"*from abstracted reason, and not accommodated to times*
"*or to men, should be deposited in the breasts of the judges,*
"*to be occasionally applied to such facts as come properly*
"*ascertained before them. For here partiality can have*
"*little scope: the law is well known, and is the same*
"*for all ranks and degrees; it follows as a regular con-*
"*clusion from the premises of fact pre-established. But*
"*in settling and adjusting a question of fact, when in-*
"*trusted to any single magistrate, partiality and injustice*
"*have an ample field to range in; either by boldly assert-*
"*ing that to be proved which is not so, or more artfully*
"*by suppressing some circumstances, stretching and warp-*
"*ing others, and distinguishing away the remainder.*
"*Here therefore a competent number of sensible and up-*
"*right jurymen, chosen by lot from among those of the*
"*middle rank, will be found the best investigators of truth,*
"*and the surest guardians of public justice. For the most*
"*powerful individual in the state will be cautious of*
"*committing any flagrant invasion of another's right,*
"*when he knows that the fact of his oppression must be*
"*examined and decided by twelve indifferent men; and*
"*that, when once the fact is ascertained, the law must*
• Montesq. Sp. L. xi. 6. *of*

"*of course redress it. This therefore preserves in the*
"*hands of the people that share, which they ought to*
"*have in the administration of public justice, and pre-*
"*vents the encroachments of the more powerful & wealt-*
"*thy citizens. Every new tribunal, erected for the de-*
"*cision of facts, without the intervention of a jury, (whe-*
"*ther composed of justices of the peace, commissioners of*
"*the revenue, judges of a court of conscience, or any other*
"*standing magistrates) is a step towards establishing ari-*
"*stocracy, the most oppressive of absolute governments.*
"*The feodal system, which, for the sake of military sub-*
"*ordination, pursued an aristocratical plan in all its ar-*
"*rangements of property, had been intolerable in times*
"*of peace, had it not been wisely counterpoised by that*
"*privilege, so universally diffused through every part of*
"*it, the trial by the feodal peers. And in every country*
"*on the continent, as the trial by the peers has been gra-*
"*dually disused, so the nobles have increased in power,*
"*till the state has been torn to pieces by rival factions,*
"*and oligarchy in effect has been established, though under*
"*the shadow of regal government; unless where the mi-*
"*serable commons have taken shelter under absolute mo-*
"*narchy, as the lighter evil of the two. And particular-*
"*ly, it is a circumstance well worthy an Englishman's*
"*observation, that in Sweden the trial by jury, that bul-*
"*wark of northern liberty, which continued in its full*
"*vigour so lately as the middle of the last century,* † *is*
"*now fallen into disuse:* ‡ *and that there, though the re-*
"*gal power is in no country so closely limited, yet the*
"*liberties of the commons are extinguished, and the go-*
"*vernment is degenerated into a mere aristocracy.* ‖ *It*
"*is therefore, upon the whole, a duty which every man*
"*owes to his country, his friends, his posterity, and him-*
"*self, to maintain to the utmost of his power this valua-*
"*ble constitution in all its rights; to restore it to its anci-*
"*ent dignity, if at all impaired by the different value of*
"*property, or otherwise deviated from its first institution;*
"*to amend it, wherever it is defective; and, above all,*
"*to guard with the most jealous circumspection against*
"*the introduction of new and arbitrary methods of trial,*
"*which, under a variety of plausible pretences, may in*
"*time imperceptibly undermine this best preservative of*
"*English liberty.*" Blackstone's Com. 3d Vol. Page 378---381.

† Whitelock of parl. 427. ‖ Mod. Un. Hist. xxxiii. 22. ‡ Ibid. 17.

¶ "*Upon the whole, I beg leave to tell the House,*
"*what is really my opinion; it is, that the Stamp-Act*
"*be repealed, absolutely, totally, and immediately; that*
"*the reason for the repeal be assigned, because it was*
"founded on an ERRONEOUS PRINCIPLE."

See page 524. Mr. PITT's *Speech.* 8

If this be "Wisdom," it is not of that Kind, the "Ways "whereof are *past finding out.*"

The Act thus revoked by you, received soon after a formal Repeal in Parliament. This was done by the 6th of *George* the Third, Chapter the 11th. Because it was unconstitutional, as we were not and could not be represented there? No. Because it deprived "three Millions" of loyal Subjects of their darling Privilege of Trial by Jury, "the best Preservative of English Liberty?" No. Because "the Continuance of the said Act would be at-"tended with many Inconveniences, and might be productive of "Consequences greatly detrimental to the commercial Interests "of" *Great-Britain.*

Cool, guarded Expressions! breathing the true Spirit of the modern Philosophy, so prevailing among the higher Ranks in that polished Kingdom. How much Care to avoid *Inconveniences* and *Detriment* to their own *commercial* Interests! How sovereign a Contempt for all the Agonies, that bowed us down to the Earth, while Indignation, Shame, Grief, Affection, Veneration and Gratitude, combated within our Breasts! They were advised to speak Peace to our Souls, by nobly assigning an "*erroneous Principle,*" for the Repeal. ¶ No. The Freedom of *America* is the *Carthage* of *Great-Britain*---DELENDA EST. Let us repeal the Act, but never resign the Principle, on which it was founded.

One *generous* step, however, they did take, becoming *Britons*. It demands our acknowledgments: Nor should we withold them. Why will they not suffer us to thank them for other Favours?

The repealing Act spoke an indecisive Language, subject to Comments, that might differ on different Sides of the *Atlantic*. We might have been too much agitated between Hopes and Apprehensions. It would have been unkind to leave us in such a State of Anxiety. It would have been unworthy of a free People, who were determined to subjugate another free People. *Parmenio* may steal Victories. *Alexander* scorns it.

Therefore, the same Day, I think, in which they repealed the Stamp-Act, in the next Chapter, however, they *candidly* explained to us their Sentiments and Resolutions, beyond Possibility of a Mistake, by the "Act for the better securing the Dependency of his Majesty's Dominions in *America* upon the Crown and Parliament of *Great-Britain.*" 9

"Lift up thine Eyes round about, and behold: All these ga-"ther themselves together, AND COME TO THEE: Thou shalt "SURELY CLOTHE thee with them all, as with an Ornament, "and BIND them on thee as a Bride doth." Isaish, Chap. 49.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

FROM an Extract of a Letter from a Southern Colony, and the Publications in last Thursday's Gazette, it is very evident a Scheme has been concerted by some Persons to frustrate any Attempts that might be made to suspend our Trade with Great-Britain, till our most intolerable Grievances are redressed. The Scheme appears to be, to *seem* to agree to the Suspension in Case all agreed, and then by construing some Passage in a Letter from the Committee of another Province, that they had *not agreed*, to declare that the conditional Signers were *not holden*. A Game or two of such Mercantile Policy would soon have convinced the World that Lord North had a just Idea of the Colonies; and that notwithstanding their real Power to prove a Rope of Hemp to him, they were a Rope of Sand in Reality, among themselves. I would beg Leave to ask the voluminous Querists referr'd to, whether they conceive a Non-consumption Agreement would ever have been tho't of in the Country, could our Brethren there have persuaded themselves that the Merchants were in earnest to suspend Trade the little Time there was between our receiving the Port-Bill and the Appointment of a Congress, or any other general Measure come into, from which a radical Relief might be expected? 2. Whether the Trade in their last Meeting declaring, That their *conditional* Agreement was *dissolved*, on Pretence that Advices from New-York and Philadelphia were totally discouraging, was not highly unbecoming a People whose peculiar Circumstances rendered it their duty to stop their Trade to Great Britain the Moment the Port Bill reached the Shore of America? 3. Whether they conceive the Committee of Boston planned the Non-consumption Agreement, and sent it first into the Country for their Adoption? or rather, whether the Country, enraged at their preposterous Management, did not originate the Plan and press the Committee to have it digested, printed and recommended throughout the Colony? 4. I would enquire whether a Backwardness in the Province, actually suffering, to come into the only peaceful Measure that remains for our Extrication from Slavery, would not naturally excuse every other Province from taking one Step for the common Salvation? 5. Whether in that Case all the Trade of the Province, whether consisting of Spring, Summer or Fall Importations, would in the End be worth an Oyster-Shell? 6. Whether all the Bugbears started against the Worcester Covenant, as holding up the taking a solemn Oath to "withdraw all Commercial Connexions", which our honest Commentators tell the People means even to deny buying or selling Greens or Potatoes to them, does not betray a great want of that Candor and manly Generosity, which is expected from well-bred and reasonable Citizens? 7. Whether the Suggestion that the Boston Merchants ceasing to Import, will throw the Trade into the Hands of Importers in other Provinces, is not utterly unbecoming an Inhabitant of that Town, into which the Beneficence of the whole Continent is ready to flow in the most exemplary Manner? For Shame! Self-Interested Mortals, cease to draw upon your worthy Fellow-Citizens the just Resentment of Millions. If there may be some Punctilios wrong in the Non-consumption Agreement, the united Wisdom of the Continent will surely be capable of setting Matters right at the general Congress; and no Gentleman Trader, be his Haste ever so great to get Rich, need distress himself so mightily about the Profits of our Fall-Importation, if the constant Clamour of the Trade for two Years past, that they did Business for nothing, had any Foundation.

CANDIDUS.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia,) June 2.

In our last we mentioned the intention of the late respectable House of Burgesses to solemnize the 1st of June with fasting, humiliation & prayer; and it is with pleasure we assure our readers that every inhabitant of this city, and numbers from the country, testified their gratitude, in the most expressive manner, by attending the worthy and patriotic Speaker at the court-house, and proceeded from thence, with the utmost decency and decorum, to the church, where prayers were accordingly read, and a sermon, suitable to the occasion, was delivered, by the Rev. Mr. Price, from the 103d psalm and 19th verse. *The Lord hath prepared his seat in Heaven, and his kingdom ruleth over all.*

The following text being so extremely applicable, we are requested to insert it.

GENESIS, 18 chap. 32 ver.

"And he (*Abraham*) said, Oh, let not the "Lord be angry, and I will speak yet but this "once; peradventure *ten* (righteous) *shall be* "*found there.* And He said, I will not destroy "it for ten's sake."—*Reader, revise this whole chapter; behold! and adore the goodness and mercy of God.*

FREDERICSBURG, (*Virginia,*) June 2.

Yesterday being the Day set apart by the Members of the late House of Burgesses as a Day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer, devoutly to implore the Divine Interposition for averting the heavy Calamity which threatens Destruction to the Civil Rights of America, the same was very devoutly observed by the Inhabitants of this Place, who repaired to Church and heard an excellent Sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. James Mayre, from Psalm xii. Verse 1. *Help, Lord, for the godly Man ceaseth, for the faithful fail from among the Children of Men.* The Reverend Mr. Wilson read Prayers.——Much Credit is due to the Ladies for the Part they took in our Association, and it does Honor to their Sex; for no sooner were they made acquainted with the Resolution to prohibit the Use of TEA, after the first of June, but, before the Day came, they sealed up the Stock which they had on Hand, and vowed never more to use it till the oppressive Act imposing a Duty thereon should be repealed.—*May their Example be followed by all the Ladies on the Continent!*

A Young Woman with a good Breast of Milk, would go into a Family to Suckle a Child, or take it Home, as it may suit; her Character for Honesty is indisputable. Inquire of the Printers.

(1) *See Act, pa. 735. Vol. I*

(2) *See Act, pa. 53, Vol. I.* (3) *See Act, pa. 403, Vol. I.* (4) *See Grievances pa. 971, &c.* (5) *See Prepcal pa. 411.* (6) *vid. Act pa. 499.* (7) *See Act pa. 524.* (8) *Pa. 519.* (9) *See Pitts Speech pa. 499.* (10) *See Index, under Congress*

CHALES-TOWN SOUTH-CAROLINA, June 6.

Last Wednesday, JUNE the 1st, the memorable Day on which the Blockade of the Town of Boston was to commence, the very Elements, as *this Diſtance*, were in ſuch Commotion, between four and five o'Clock in the Afternoon, that all the Veſſels lying at the Wharves were torne from them in an Inſtant, ſeveral of them much damaged, four Schooners were overſett, and it was ſcarce poſſible to ſee acroſs even the narroweſt Street in Town. A great deal of Damage was alſo done in the Country, where Abundance of growing Corn, many Fences, and ſome ſlight Houſes were thrown down. During this Commotion, in our Air, there was more ſharp Lightning, and leſs Thunder heard than uſual—and we have had no ſettled Weather ſince.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

Laſt Thurſday Evening about 2000 Mechanics of this city and ſuburbs, aſſembled at the State-Houſe, to hear a letter and other papers read, from the Mechanics of the city of New-York, and to form ſuch reſolutions, as ſhould be judged proper, for their future conduct at this moſt alarming and critical time, when American liberty is ſo deeply wounded, and her rights ſo unjuſtly invaded, by levying taxes on us without our conſent for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and for refuſing payment of thoſe illegal taxes, blocking up, with divers ſhips of war, the port and town of Boſton, thereby moſt unjuſtly depriving that once flouriſhing and loyal town of its whole trade, the inhabitants of their private property, and the labouring poor of the means of ſubſiſting themſelves and families. Q. Theſe proceedings of the parent ſtate againſt her American children, call aloud upon all Americans to aſſemble, conſult, and determine firmly to purſue ſuch meaſures for their own and neighbours ſecurity, as ſhall be judged moſt likely to avert the preſent calamity, and ſecure to them the perfect enjoyment of their liberties and properties upon a fixed and laſting foundation; for which purpoſe, the Mechanics of this city have choſen 21 Gentlemen as a Committee of Correſpondence, with the Mechanics of New-York, to co-operate with the Committee of Merchants, & to ſtrengthen their hands, as will convince the world Americans were born and determined to live free, and that they never will be ſlaves; that liberty is their birth-right—they cannot, they will not give it up.

But after ſending out the hand-bills for calling that great aſſembly, information was received, that the preſent Committee have ſent expreſſes to all the ſouthern Colonies for their advice on this alarming occaſion, and returns to thoſe expreſſes are expected in a few days. That the Committee had determined to call a general meeting of all the inhabitants in the city and county, to correſpond with the Committees of the neighbouring provinces, and to adopt ſuch meaſures to be purſued by all, as their united wiſdom ſhall direct; wherefore it was judged beſt not to enter into any particular reſolves.

As it was judged, there would not be ſufficient time to give proper notice to the country, it was agreed on Saturday laſt, by the Committee and a number of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants called to adviſe on the preſent occaſion, that the GENERAL MEETING be poſtponed to Saturday next, at or near the State-Houſe, at three o'clock, P. M. at which time and place, the inhabitants of this city and county, qualified to vote for repreſentatives, are deſired to attend, in order to take into their conſideration, certain propoſitions prepared to be laid before them.

We hear from ſundry Parts of Maryland, that the Inhabitants are ſo alarmed at the dangerous tendency of the Britiſh Councils, that they are diſpoſed to plant no more Tobacco: As from this Article is raiſed a conſiderable part of the American revenue.

We learn from Alexandria, in Virginia, that on Wedneſday the firſt of June, the Inhabitants of that place unanimouſly ſhewed their Sympathy, with their Brethren in Boſton, by ſuſpending all Buſineſs; and that Sermons were preached, on that day, in their Epiſcopal Church, and at the Court-Houſe.

We hear that the Tradeſmen and Farmers of the city and county of Philadelphia are DETERMINED to enter into an Aſſociation to purchaſe no more Britiſh Goods, (till the late Acts of Parliament are repealed) if the voice of the propoſed Congreſs ſhould be in Favour of a Non-Importation Agreement.

A correſpondent remarks, that to oppoſe the Britiſh Parliament, (which has declared itſelf abſolute, *in all caſes whatſoever*, over the American Colonies) by refuſing to import nothing but *dutied Articles*, will be an ineffectual a ſtep to eſtabliſh the liberties of America upon a permanent foundation, as the preſent juncture, as it would be to attempt to reſtrain a mad bull, by cutting off his tail, without aiming a blow at his vitals.

NEW-YORK, June 16.

Laſt Night a Gallows with the Figures of 3 Men ſuſpended by the Neck, ſaid to be intended to repreſent Lord North, Governor Hutchinſon, and Solicitor Wedderburn, with another Figure repreſenting the Devil, were carried thro' the principal Streets of the City, attended by ſeveral Thouſand People, and at laſt burnt before the Coffee-Houſe Door. It is ſaid they were decorated with ſuitable Emblems, Devices & Inſcriptions.

BOSTON, June 27.

On the 17th Inſtant, the following Reſolves paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives, viz.

WHEREAS the two Houſes of this General Aſſembly on the 27th Day of *May* 1774. did Addreſs his Excellency the Governor praying that he would be pleaſed to appoint a Day of Faſting and Prayer, and his Excellency hath not yet thought proper in Compliance with ſaid Requeſt, to iſſue a Proclamation for the Purpoſe thereof.—It is Reſolved as the Senſe of this Houſe, that it is highly ſeaſonable that ſuch a Day of Prayer ſhould be obſerved in the ſeveral Religious Aſſemblies throughout this Province, and in Caſe the Governor ſhall not be pleaſed by Proclamation to appoint a Day before the End of this Seſſion, *It is Ordered*, That the Members of the Houſe do recommend to their reſpective Pariſh Miniſters the ſetting apart ſome convenient Day for the ſame Purpoſe.

AS the above Recommendation of the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives appears ſeaſonable and proper,—The ſeveral Miniſters of Boſton have agreed to propoſe to their ſeveral Congregations, that Thurſday the 14th Day of July next, may be ſet apart and religiouſly kept as a Day of Faſting and Prayer. And this public Notice is given, that there may be a voluntary Union of the Churches through the Province, in the Devotions of that Day, ſo far as it may be deem'd expedient.

We hear three Gentlemen are appointed to attend the general Congreſs for the Province of New-Hampſhire.

We hear a Ship is lading with Rice at South-Carolina for Rhode-Iſland, in order to be ſent to this Town. (1)

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Cheſter-Town, Kent-County, Maryland, *dated 7th June, 1774. to his Friend in this Town.*

"The Inhabitants of this County had a general Meeting the ſecond Inſtant, and it gave much Pleaſure to ſee how heartily they ſympathized with Boſton. Q. Twenty-five Gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Correſpondence, among whom I have the Honour to be named: After the Buſineſs was over, a Subſcription was propoſed to the Committee, which was moſt chearfully adopted, and they ſubſcribed ſome 20l. others 20l. and none leſs than 5l. * to be laid out in Proviſions, and forwarded for the Uſe of ſuch poor People as are reduced to Neceſſity by the cruel Hand of Oppreſſion. Q. My advice was, to ſend off a Load of Corn, without giving any Notice of it, which I conceived would be an agreeable ſurprize to Boſton. Words are ſaid to be cheap, but it is univerſally allowed, that when a Man parts with his Money, he is in earneſt. Subſcription Papers are ſent out into the Country, and I dare ſay will be filled up to a large amount. Thoſe who cannot give Money can give Corn. The People of Boſton need not be afraid of being ſtarv'd to a Compliance. Q. If they will only give a ſhort Notice, they may make their Town THE GRANARY OF AMERICA. We all hope they will ſtand to their Integrity, and not fully the Honour which they have ſo juſtly acquired. An Account of our Proceedings, accompanied with a Letter, is ſent to the Committee, and I ſuppoſe will be publiſhed." (2)

* Maryland Currency is 7/6 to a Dollar.

Worceſter ſs. Inferior Court of Common Pleas, &c. ſecond Tueſday of June, A. D. 1774. Mr. Samuel Paine was appointed and ſworn as joint Clerk of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and Court of General Seſſions of the Peace for the County of Worceſter, with the Hon. Timothy Paine, Eſq;

Laſt Thurſday was Married by the Rev. Dr CANER, Mr. HENRY KNOX, of this Town, to Miſs LUCY FLUCKER, ſecond Daughter to the Honorable THOMAS FLUCKER, Eſq; Secretary of the Province.

We hear from Natick that on Sunday the 29th Inſtant, departed this Life, Mr. Stephen Badger, aged 79, formerly of Charleſtown, he bore the Character of a good Man, and we truſt he is gone to receive the Rewards of a good and faithful Servant.—His Funeral was attended by the Militia Company of that Town who were under Arms, and behaved with the greateſt Decency.

Laſt Wedneſday Evening died here, Miſs Elizabeth Greenleaf.

Boſton, June 24, 1774.

THE Committee of Correſpondence for this Town have juſt received the following Notification *from their patriotic and truly diſintereſted Friends and Brethren of* Marblehead, *who are thereby intitled to the unfeigned Thanks of every one who regards the Intereſt of his Country, and wiſhes to promote that Harmony & friendly Intercourſe ſo important at this critical Juncture.*

NOTIFICATION.

TO the Merchants, Traders and other Inhabitants of Boſton, and the Towns thereto adjacent, whoſe Intereſt is affected by the deteſted Port Bill, are hereby Notified, that Proviſion is made by ſundry Merchants and Traders of this Town, for ſaving them the Expence of Storage, Wharfage and Commiſſions, in Caſe of their landing or vending Goods here, during the continuance of the oppreſſive Act mentioned; and they are deſired to be at no Expence on theſe accounts, but to apply to the Committee of Correſpondence of this Place, who will eſteem ſuch Application friendly, and according to Deſire of many of the Trade here, will ſhew them ſuitable Accommodations for the Purpoſes mentioned.

MARBLEHEAD, June 23, 1774.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

THE preſent Tyranny produces glorious Effects in the Country Towns—The Paſſion for American Manufactures, and a Diſlike to every Thing Britiſh, grows rapidly. I am convinced that the Oppreſſions we now ſuffer, will, in the Event, be vaſtly advantageous; and promote the Growth, Wealth and Independance of America. The *Non-Conſumption Agreement*, will cut up the whole Syſtem of Tyranny by the Roots, and fix the Freedom of this Country on a ſure foundation.—This the Faction who are conſpiring to enſlave us are fully ſenſible of; and therefore every Art which *Satan* can deviſe or *his under Tyrants* execute, will be employed to defeat this moſt ſalutary Meaſure. It is moſt certain, that there are but *three Choices* left for the Americans; they muſt either preſerve their Rights by breaking off all Commerce with Britain, or defend them with the Sword, or ſubmit to the horrors of Slavery.—Therefore every Man ought immediately to determine what Part he will act, and declare his Opinion openly. At this Day, when the relentleſs Hand of Oppreſſion is tearing out the Vitals of *Freedom*, and mocking Juſtice, *Slaves* is Guilt, and *Inaction* is Infamy; the great Contention ought to be, who ſhall do moſt for the Salvation of his Country. The greateſt Crime Man can commit againſt Man, is to deſtroy his Liberty—and conſequently to Defend it, muſt be the higheſt Virtue. Therefore whoever in this important Day when the Liberty of America trembles on the brink of Ruin, ſhall not exert all his Powers to preſerve it, muſt be regarded as an abandoned Wretch.

A COUNTRYMAN.

To be Sold cheap for CASH.

A few Casks of good Sugars,

Weſt-India Rum, and a few Casks of Coffee.—Inquire at Cruft's Store, a little to the Northward of Hancock's Wharf, North-End.

CHARLESTOWN Stage No. 1. ſets out with four good Horſes for Salem, from Mr. WOART's Tavern every Morning at 8 o'Clock, and returns the ſame Day; it puts up at Mr. Goodhue's in Salem. Any Gentlemen or Ladies who wants a Paſſage are deſired to call at Admiral Vernon's, in King-ſtreet, Boſton; or Mr. Woart's, in Charleſtown, and leave their Names.—Alſo at the ſame Place, Stage No. 2. with four good Horſes may be had to convey any Gentleman or Lady to any Part of this, or any other Province, or at ſo ſmall a Diſtance as five or ſix Miles.

Any Gentlemen or Ladies who chooſe to go in either of the above Stages, will be accommodated in the beſt Manner, and the ſmalleſt Favour will be acknowledged,

By their humble Servant,

SAMUEL LORD.

Charleſtown, June 22, 1774.

Doctor *Lagord*, Originally from France, practices Phyſick, Surgery and Midwifry, practiſed ſome Years at Braintree, but has lately removed to that Part of Cambridge called Menotomy, near the Meeting-Houſe, at the Maſons Arms Tavern, now kept by Benjamin Cooper from Boſton; any Perſon who pleaſe to employ the ſaid *Lagord* in any of the Branches, may ſpeak with him at the above mentioned Place, where may be had good Entertainment for Gentlemen Travellers.—Near ſaid Cooper's is the famous Menotomy Pond, where he keeps a neat Boat for Fiſhery.

TO BE SOLD,

On THURSDAY Next,

By BENJAMIN CHURCH,

At FOUR o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A General Aſſortment of European Articles, Linnens, Woollens, Checks, &c. &c. Some Houſe Furniture, an 8-Day Clock, Mehogany Caſe of Drawe, Watches, &c. &c.—At Four o Clock, P. M.—

GOODS at the *Sterling Coſt*.

John Cunningham

HAS yet remaining a good Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which he continues to ſell at the Sterling Coſt clear of Charges, at his Shop oppoſite to Mr. Gilbert Deblois's, near School-Street.

Choice Muſcovado Sugars, Grenada Rum, Coffee, &c. &c. To be Sold by GABRIEL JOHONNOTT, at his Store South Side of Faneuil-Hall Market.

New AUCTION-ROOM, Cornhill.

TO-MORROW at TEN o'Clock will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at GREENLEAF's Auction-Room,—

—A great Variety of GOODS as uſual—

—*Amongſt which are*,—

A Number of very fine Chints, ſtript flower'd and plain Lawn, Lawn Aprons, flower'd Muſlin, a Variety of Ribbonds, wide and narrow plain Modes, Damaſk and Diaper Table-cloths, ſome Iriſh Linnens, Long Lawns, Checks, ſtrip'd Hollands, Bed Ticks, Broad Cloths, Forreſt Cloths, Velverets, Thickſets, Sagathies, Shalloons, Worſted and Thread Hoſe, Caſtor and Felt Hatts. Alſo, a Variety of Hard Ware, as Penknives, Cuttoes, Razors, Buckles, Sciſſars, Table Knives and Forks, &c. Alſo a Caſk of choice Indigo.

An elegant 8-Day Clock at private Sale.

WILLIAM GREENLEAF, Auctioneer.

The Sale will begin preciſely at Ten o'Clock, and be continued in the Afternoon.

To MORROW,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Houſe of Mr. Joſeph Glidden, *deceaſed, near the Sign of Ship in Diſtreſs, in Fore-Street*,

All the Houſhuld Furniture of the *ſaid* Glidden, *conſiſting of Deſks, Chaſt of Drawers, Mahogany and other Tables, Looking Glaſſes, Pictures, Feather Beds, Bedding and Bedſteads, Leather Bottomed and common Chairs, Table Linnen, Braſs, Copper, Tin and Iron Ware of all Sorts.* R. GOULD, Auctioneer.

RAN away from the Subſcriber on the Eighth of June Inſtant, at Night, a Negro Boy, about Seventeen Years of Age: Had on when he went off, a dark coloured cloth Jacket and Trowſers, and is branded on the Breaſt Delamote, very remarkable: ſaid Fellow ſpeaks tolerable good Engliſh, and ſome French. Whoever takes up ſaid Fellow and Secures him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, or Returns him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by ALLIN BROWN.

Providence, June 10, 1774.

THESE are to deſire thoſe Perſons who make Coffins for the Dead, that they would out of Humanity to the Living, eſpecially to the Undertakers of Funerals, That they take Care to make them ſo cloſe, as not to leak, which is much to the Prejudice of them and their Clothes in bad Weather, and which is often the Caſe. THE SEXTON.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt.

Seven Whites. No Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Seventeen.

High Water at BOSTON, *for the preſent Week.*

Monday, 55 min. aft. 2 — Friday, 6 min. after. 6
Tueſday, 34 min. aft. 3 — Saturday, 32 min. aft. 6
Wedneſday, 30 m. aft. 4 — Lord's-Day, 25 m af. 7
Thurſday, 20 min. aft. 5 — D's Laſt Q. 30 D. 2 Af.

(1) See Act, pa. 499. (2) See List of Grievances, pa. 971, &c. (3) See declaratory Act page 521.
(2) See Act, pa. 73 & Vol. 1. (3) See Act, pa. 9 Vol. 2. (3) See the Committee, pa. 1037. (4) See 519.
(4) See in Index, under Congreſs, Continental. (5) See Index, under Donations.

BOSTON, July 7.

On Thursday last a Number of Gentlemen of the Bar waited upon his Excellency Governor GAGE, and presented the following ADDRESS.

May it please your Excellency,

PERMIT us, Barristers and Attornies at Law in the Province of Massachusets-Bay, to approach your Excellency, with our unfeigned Congratulations on your safe Arrival.

We regard his Majesty's Appointment of a Gentleman of your Excellency's known Candor, Moderation and Humanity, to the first Civil and Military Command here, at this unhappy and distressing Crisis, as a renewed instance of his Majesty's paternal goodness, which demands our most grateful acknowledgments.

While we feel ourselves deeply affected by the Frowns of the best of Sovereigns on the Town of Boston, the Metropolis of this Province, (the Causes of which we sincerely regret) we derive great Consolation from the hope, that thro' your Excellency's Wisdom, and benevolent Influence we may soon see the Ramparts of the Royal Favor and our public Affairs restored to their once flourishing and happy State.

We consider the free Course of Justice and the due Execution of the Laws as the surest Means of promoting the Peace, good Order, and the Happiness of the Community; to attain which our best Endeavours shall be uniformly exerted.

We beg Leave to recommend the Interest of Literature, the liberal Profession of the Law, and the Honor of its Professors to your Excellency's kind Protection and Patronage.

Robert Auchmuty	John Lowell	David Ingersoll
Jonathan Sewall	Daniel Leonard	Samuel Sewall
John Worthington	Daniel Oliver	John Sprague
Samuel Fitch,	Samp[illegible] S. Blowers	Rufus Chandler
James Putnam	Daniel Bliss	Thomas Danforth
William Pynchon	Jonathan Bliss	Thomas Williams
Perez Morley	Samuel Porter	Caleb Strong
Samuel Quincy	Joshua Upham	Samuel Field
Abel Willard	Jere. D. Rogers	Ebenezer Bradish,
Andrew Cazneau		

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

I Receive your Address with much Satisfaction, which contains Sentiments so full of duty to the King, and so obliging to me; and return you my Thanks for it.

You entertain so just a sense of the present Situation of the Town of Boston, and have the advantages of a liberal Education, and the knowledge of the Laws, that I have no doubt you will exert your Influence to undeceive the People, who, misled by Artifice and Falsehoods, and point out to them the Propriety and Necessity of a due and immediate Compliance with the means of restoring the Town of Boston to the Royal favor, and the public affairs to their former flourishing and happy State.

As the free course of Justice, and a due execution of the Laws, are, as you justly observe, the surest means of promoting the Peace, good Order and Happiness of the Community, so your endeavours to attain them, will always meet with my support; and the Interest of Literature, the liberal Profession of the Law, and the Honor of its Professors, may always depend upon my Protection and Patronage.

WHEREAS at a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town, held at Faneuil-Hall the 27th Instant and from thence adjourned to the South Meeting-House, Copies of certain Circular Letters, wrote by the Committee of Correspondence, so called, for this Town, to the other Towns in the Province, and other Places on the Continent, and Answers thereto from the several Towns and Colonies were read, likewise a certain Circular Letter, accompanied with a Solemn League and Covenant of a most dangerous Nature and Tendency, which hath been drawn up by the said Committee of Correspondence, Copies whereof have been by them clandestinely dispers'd through the Province, without the Consent or Knowledge of the Town, and recommended to the People of the Country, to execute without Loss of time, "least their Enemies should defeat its Purpose." Which Points being fully Opened to, with Candour and Moderation by Gentlemen of different Sentiments, it was at length motioned and seconded, That the Committee of Correspondence be cashiered by the Town and dismissed from any further Service in that Capacity. After some Discussion on the Subject and other Letters produced and read, the Question was put and pass'd in the Negative.

WHEREFORE, we the Dissentients do now make this publick and solemn Protest against the Doings of the said Committee, as such, against the Solemn League and Covenant aforementioned, and against the Proceedings of the Town so far as they have adopted the illegal Proceedings of the said Committee of Correspondence, for the following Reasons, viz.

First, Because, with regard to the Solemn League and Covenant aforementioned, we look on it to be a base, wicked and illegal Measure, calculated to distress and ruin many Merchants, Shopkeepers and others, in this Metropolis, and affect the whole commercial Interest of this Province; to put a Check at once to our Industry, by stopping the Exportation of all the Staple Articles of our Trade, such as Oil, Pot and Pearl Ash, Flax Seed, Naval-Stores, Lumber of all sorts, and likewise Cod Fish by way of Spain and Portugal, the Proceeds of which go to Great-Britain as Remittance for Goods; also will put an End to a very valuable Branch of Trade to the Province of Ship-building; to create unhappy Divisions in Towns and in Families; to open a Door for the most wicked Perjuries, and to introduce almost every Species of Evil that we have not yet felt, and cannot serve any good Purpose.

Secondly, Because that the Committee of Correspondence in many of their Letters held forth Principles, which, instead of extricating us from our Difficulties, serve, in our Opinion, still further to involve us, to which Principles we cannot assent.

Thirdly, Because that the Committee of Correspondence, by some Letters that were read from them to New-York, Philadelphia and other Places, particularly two to New-York of the 28th and 30th May—have—falsly, maliciously, and scandalously villified and abused the Characters of many of us, only for dissenting from them in Opinion—a Right which we shall claim, to keep as we hold any Claim to Freedom or Liberty.

Boston, June 29, 1774.

Harrison Gray	Francis Green	Benjamin Gridley
Joseph Green	Nathaniel Coffin	Benjamin Clarke
George Erving	Ezekiel Goldthwait	William Taylor
John Vassall	Silvester Gardiner	Gilbert Deblois
John Thomas	Ephrid Lyde	John Taylor
Benjamin Davis	Jonathan Simpson	Benja. Greene, jun.
Benjamin Greene	George Bethune	Thomas Knight
Stephen Greenleaf	Rufus Greene	William Bowes
Isaac Winslow	William Coffin	Peter Johonnot
Richard Lechmere	Jeremiah Green	George Leonard
Joshua Winslow	James Boutineau	Thomas Apthorp
Daniel Hubbard	Thomas Gray	James Sibley
John Erving, jun.	Henry Lloyd	David Greene
James Perkins	Samuel Fitch	Lewis Deblois
Isaac Winslow, jun.	William Coffin, 3d.	James Apthy
Richard Smith	Joseph Taylor	John Inman
John Appleton	Archibald M'Neil	Richard Sharwild
Nathaniel Cary	Robert Jarvis	Andrew Barclay
Samuel H. Sparhawk	James Hall	William Knutton
Edward Foster	John Berry	William Perry
Edward Cox	Hugh Tarbett	David Mitchelson
Thomas Apthorp	Abraham Elliston	Richard Hirons
Ebenezer Bradshaw	Patrick M'Master	Nath. Coffin, jun.
John James	Joseph Wilson	Samuel Minott
George Spooner	Frederick Roberts	Archibald Wilson
William Blair	John Appleton	Hewet Hatch
Harrison Gray, jun.	Benja. M. Hewes	William Codner
James Anderson	Henry Laddel	Edward King
Philip Dumaresq	Jonathan Snelling	William Burton
John Cotton	Theophilus Lillie	Hopehill Capen
George Brindley	John Semple	Greg. Townsend
Thomas Brinley	William Dickson	Zipheon Thayer
John Coffin	Henry Laugeron	Henry Lee
Colborn Bartoll	John Greenlaw	Peter Hughes
James Forrest	John Winslow, jun.	Samuel Hurbert
William Apthorp	Edward Stevo	Benjamin Phillips
John Gore	John White	Nath. Greenwood
Adino Paddock	Nathaniel Hurd	John Burroughs, jun.
John Joy	William Cranch	George Leach
Joseph Scott	Martin Gay	William Hunter
A. V. Phillips	John Hasket	Sam. Greenwood
Samuel Rogers	William Jackson	William Hutchins
Joseph Greene	William M'Alpine	

WHEREAS at a legal Meeting of the Town of Boston, held at the Old South Meeting House on the 18th Inst. a Motion was made and seconded, That the Committee of Correspondence of said Town should be continued and dismissed, which being put to Vote passed in the Negative.

We the Subscribers, being dissentients therefrom, do now enter our Protest, grounded on the following Reasons.

1st. Because that notwithstanding we think that a Committee of Correspondence, constitutionally appointed, may at times be useful, provided it was under proper Restrictions, and that the Letters wrote by them previous to their being sent were duly considered and approbated by the Town; yet that a Committee exercising such extensive Powers as this has done, is of dangerous Tendency. This Committee was appointed in November 1772, to State the Rights of the Colonists and of this Province in particular, with the Infringements and Violations thereof that have been, or from Time to Time may be made; and to publish the same to the World as the Sense of this Town; and likewise to request of the other Towns a free Communication of their Sentiments on this Subject; and to make Report of the same to this Town for their Approbation; and were not authorized to publish the same until it was approved, and the Letter accompanying it, by the Town; and when this Business was done we apprehend the Committee was dissolved, or at furthest at the End of the Year; and as they have not been re-chosen, we are of Opinion they do not properly now subsist as a Committee.

2d. Because the said Committee have lately, not only without the Knowledge and Approbation of the Town, but in a secret Manner, stirred out to many Towns in this Province a Covenant for Non-Consumption of British Goods, accompanied by a Letter recommending the same, signed by their Clerk, which Covenant was of the highest Importance to the Town.

3d. Because they have also as a Committee of the Town aspersed the Characters of many respectable Inhabitants of this Town in Letters written by them to the Cities of New York & Philadelphia.

Nothing less than a Sense of its being our indispensible Duty to defend the Characters of our Neighbours when we think them injured, could have induced us to give this last Reason.—We declare we have no private Pique against any one Gentleman of the Committee, but have an Esteem for some of them, and can readily do them the Justice to say, that this Conduct is so far from being conformant to the tenor of their Actions (as far as we have known them) in the common Occurrences of Life, that we were struck with the greatest Surprize at the Discovery.

Boston, June 29th 1774.

Edward Payne	Samuel Eliot	
Thomas Amory	Caleb Blanchard	John Andrews
John Amory (a)	Fred. Wm. Geyer	Samuel Bradstreet

(a) He resigned his Office by the destruction of the Tea. vid pa. 415. &c

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To be Sold by *William Jennison*, of Mendon, a valuable FARM, containing 100 Acres, consisting of Plowland, Mowing, Pasturing, Orchasding and Woodland; divided into fifteen seperate inclosures, Fenc'd chiefly with Stone Wall, together with two Dwelling Houses on the Premises, one a large commodious Mansion House 6 Rooms on a Floor, half a Mile from the Rev. Mr. *Frost's* Meeting House, pleasantly situated for a Gentleman or Trader, with a large new Barn, Potash Works, Shop for Goods, Warehouse, Granary and other out Buildings, 24 Miles from Providence and 34 from Boston, in on the nearest Road from Connecticut to Cambridge, Salem, &c. is now, and has been a number of Years improv'd as a Tavern: Said Interest to be Sold for good only. West-India Goods will be accepted for one half, the other half may lie a number of Years on good Security.

BOSTON.

On Thursday last the following Address from the Justices of his Majesty's Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Bristol, was presented to his Excellency THOMAS GAGE, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over this Province.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

THE Justices of his Majesty's Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Bristol, beg leave to embrace this first Opportunity of presenting to your Excellency their dutiful Respects on your Appointment to the Chair of this Government, of congratulating you on your safe Arrival, and expressing their Loyalty to our most gracious Sovereign.

When we find a Gentleman possessed of such Abilities and amiable Qualifications appointed to the chief Command among us, it gives us Occasion to hope that your Excellency will remove such Calamities from this People as lay in your Power, and also such as you cannot prevent.

It is our most sincere desire and hopes that your Excellency's Administration of this Government may redound to the Honor of the Crown, your own Reputation and the Prosperity of this People, that you may be a happy Instrument in the Hand of Providence of relieving us from the Distresses we now endure, and establishing the much desired Harmony between Great Britain and this Colony; and we assure your Excellency that nothing shall be wanting in our Department to produce these valuable Effects.

His EXCELLENCY's *Answer.*

Gentlemen,

I Beg you to receive my sincere Acknowledgments for your kind Address, on my Advancement to the Chair of this Government.

Nothing it more to be lamented, than the unhappy Disputes subsisting between Great Britain and the Colony, and ever shall be my Study to effect a Reconciliation, and repair the Breach, so far as to keep the People in peaceable quiet from those Animosities, and mutual Provocations, which must in course by every Reader be deemed Rebellion.

You are called upon as Magistrates, and I doubt not readily by Inclination, on Duty, to keep Peace and good Order, and put in Execution, on Days, and by the various Passhouses daily spread upon the People's Bring—and by the various Passhouses daily spread abroad, to intimidate and deceive them.

To be Sold For Want of Employ,

A Likely young Negro Man, who can shave and dress Hair, and is otherways well qualified for a Gentleman's Servant. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

JOHN NOBLE,

(Post-Rider from *Boston* to *Portsmouth*)

INFORMS the Public, That he has remov'd from Mr. Hubbard's at the Sign of Admiral Vernon, to Deacon Jones's at the Royal Exchange Tavern, in King-Street.

N. B. He arrives at Boston on Saturday Evenings and sets out for Portsmouth, early on Tuesday Mornings. Any Business and Packages delivered to him, shall be executed with Care and Fidelity.

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON

And to be Sold by

John Gore & Son,

At the PAINTER'S ARMS, in Queen Street,

A large and compleat Assortment of

Painters Oils, Colours, Brushes and Tools, of all Sizes;

Likewise, Gum Copal, Anamite, Sandrack, Shell Lack, Seed Lack, Arabic, and Amber, Hair Pencils, Kitt Katt and three Quarter Cloths, Brown and White Varnish and Lacker; also Martin's Bath Copal Oil Varnish, which will enable them to finish Coach and Chaise Bodies as high as any ever imported from London.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Foster Hutchinson, Esq; Judges of Probate for the County of Suffolk, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of SAMUEL SNOW, late of Boston, Mariner, deceas'd, intestate, represented Insolvent, Do hereby give Notice, that we shall attend said Service, at the British Coffee House, on the second Tuesday of this and the Five following Months, from Six till Nine o'Clock of the Evening of said Days.

JOB PRINCE,
JOHN CARNES.

Boston, June 11, 1774.

Waltham, June 6, 1774.

RAN-away from the Subscriber, a Servant Boy, named Silence Robinson, between 17 and 18 Years old, large of his Age. Any Person who will secure said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Five Shillings, O. T. Reward, for their Trouble, paid by JOSEPH WELLINGTON.

All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby cautioned against Concealing or Harbouring said Servant, as they will avoid the Penalty of the Law.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, *Joseph Moors*, of Groton, in the County of Middlesex, and Province of Massachusetts-Bay, a Molatto Man Servant, named TITUS, about 20 Years of Age, of a middling Stature, wears short curl'd Hair, has one of his Fore Teeth broke out, took with him a blue Surtout, a Brush-coloured Coat, and a Pair of white wash'd Leather Breeches, a Pair of new Cow-Hide Pumps and a Furr'd Hat with large Brims, and sundry other Articles of Wearing Apparel.—Whoever will take up said Servant and confine him in any of his Majesty's Goals, so that the Owner may have him again, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward and all necessary Charges paid, by JOSEPH MOORS.

☞ *All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby Cautioned against Harbouring, Concealing, or carrying off said Servant, as they would thereby avoid the Penalty of the Law.*

Boston: Printed, by EDES & GILL, *in* Queen-Street, 1774.

& Capt. Job Whitwright was one, his Name was at first printed, but afterwards he had his Name blotted out. See Edes & Gills paper, July 18th

See Portsmouth pa. 499. See pa. 525. See Committee pa. 1087. see pa. 519. See Page 177, &c. See List of Grievances, pa. 97th, &c.